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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1885.

No. 19.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 8, 1885.

Sheriff Chapleau and others are in Ottawa, urging the government to grant beer licenses in the North-West.

General Grant is very ill of cancer and other diseases, and it is announced that he cannot live many months.

England and Russia have come to an agreement on the Afghan frontier question, removing all chance of war in that direction.

It is likely that the offers of colonial regiments for Soudan service will be accepted by the British government for the fall campaign.

It is understood that on Saturday the cabinet decided to take back large tracts of land from the C. P. R., paying them cash therefor.

The estimates for public works in Manitoba amount to \$90,000, and in the North-West to \$37,000. Of the latter amount \$21,000 is to be spent in public buildings in Regina.

Ex-governor Cauchon was buried yesterday in St. Boniface cemetery. There was an immense crowd. Impressive services were conducted by His Grace Archbishop Tache.

Hon. Isaac Burpee, of St. John, N.B., died in New York last night. Professor Buckland, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario is dead, aged 81. McCraney, member of Ontario legislature for east Kent, died on Saturday.

The vote of censure on Gladstone in the British House of Commons was defeated by a majority of fourteen. It was carried in the lords by a majority of 121. The vote stood, in the Commons, 288 for and 302 against, and in the lords 186 for to 68 against. The ministry will not resign.

General Buller's force has arrived safely at Korti. General Brackenbury's force will be recalled from the Berber route and all will be gathered at Korti for the summer. Lord Wolseley is ill and the heat causes great distress among the troops. Active preparations are being made for the expedition from Suakin to Berber.

The estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886 appropriate \$10,500,000 for capital account against \$18,816,000 this year, and \$16,000,000 last year. The expenditure on Dominion lands has been reduced to \$700,000 from \$728,000 last year. The principal capital reduction is in railways and canals from \$15,726,000 to \$5,172,000, chiefly owing to the completion of the C.P.R. The ordinary expenditure is \$2,157,000 against \$31,107,706 this year. The increase in expenditures is wholly in debt, which has risen from \$9,283,000 to \$10,778,000, owing to the loan of last summer; but the actual charge on the people is not increased because \$1,500,000 interest is paid in by the Pacific railway. Subsidies to provinces are increased \$360,000, and ordinary expenditures reduced \$1,200,000, by cutting down public works and immigration estimates. A grant of \$30,000 for Hudson's Bay exploration is revoked and \$10,000 is asked for the establishment of commercial agencies abroad. \$50,000 is required for expenses of government in the North-West. Winnipeg post-office gets \$50,000, Manitoba penitentiary \$37,000, and Winnipeg drill shed \$35,000. Regina jail gets \$15,000, Indian offices \$8,000 and Indian industrial schools \$11,000. North-West Mounted Police estimates are \$42,700 less than last year. Manitoba harbors and rivers get an appropriation of 1,000.

BATTLEFORD, March 6, 1885.

Peter Ballendine has gone to Pitt. Whether very mild and much snow gone. Chas. McIntosh left by stage last Saturday for Annapolis.

Frank Smart left on the 5th for Winnipeg, via. Swift Current.

R. C. Macdonald has arrived from Swift Current with freight.

An additional contract of 500 cords of wood has been awarded to the Stoney Indians.

John Macdonald, brother of A. Macdonald, of this place, arrived by yesterday's stage, on a visit.

A large meeting has been held to protest against moving the Indian office to Poundmaker's reserve, a distance of thirty-five miles up the river, and a petition forwarded to Sir John A. Macdonald praying that the office remain where it is, as its removal would be injurious to the settlement.

PRINCE ALBERT, March 6, 1885.

The is a report which is not vouched for that the halfbreeds at the South Branch held a meeting on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at which they declared their intention of stopping their own people from freighting, of refusing to pay timber dues or taxes of any kind to the government, and decided to not recognize the government in any way.

WINNIPEG, March 6, 1885.

Manitoba legislature is called to meet on March 19th.

The Canadian voyageurs arrived at Halifax from Egypt on the 4th.

Sir John has promised to visit Manitoba during the coming summer.

The bill granting representation to the North-West stands over for a week.

The Rush lake and Saskatchewan railway company applies for incorporation.

The government steamer Lansdowne will make a trip to Hudson's Bay in the spring.

No exciting war news. Britain and Russia are arranging the Afghan frontier difficulties.

The Ft. McLeod telegraph company and Winnipeg and Prince Albert railway company ask incorporation.

Attorney-general Hamilton was elected to the Manitoba legislature, in South Winnipeg, on Tuesday. The vote stood 806 to 525.

The legislative assembly of British Columbia re-enacted the anti-Chinese bill of last session which was disallowed by federal government, with only one dissenting vote.

The Ontario government have introduced franchise and re-distribution bills. The former amounts to manhood suffrage, the latter increases the number of members by one.

The Manitoba farmers have held a two-day's convention. They denounced Norquay's bargain at Ottawa, and demanded a re-distribution of seats and a new election. Another convention will be held during the session.

The position of parliamentary librarian, vacated by the death of Dr. Alpheus Todd, has been filled by the appointment of Amor DeCosmos, alias Thomas Smith, ex-M.P., editor of the Victoria Standard, with Martin J. Griffin, of the Toronto Mail, as assistant.

The inauguration of President Cleveland on Wednesday, was an unusually brilliant affair. The president made a good impression, and has nominated his cabinet, but the nominations are not yet confirmed by the senate. They are as follows: Secretary of State, Thos. F. Bayard; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning; secretary of war, William C. Endicott; secretary of the navy, Win. C. Whitney; secretary of the interior, L. G. C. Lamar; postmaster-general, A. H. Garland.

Tilly delivered the budget speech on Tuesday. Surplus for the current year \$250,000; The revenue for the next year is put down at \$33,000,000, surplus \$700,000. Taxation has been reduced twelve cents per head during the past five years below what it was during the liberal period. Present taxation per head in Canada is 24.78, against \$6.13 in the United States. Very few tariff changes are announced, the principal being a heavy increase in the duties on fish and fish oil, to retaliate on the United States. The excise duty on cigars is doubled.

CALGARY, March 6, 1885.

Mail on time.

Farmers seedling around here.

Two hundred men have passed up for mountain work.

C. W. H. Sansom's house was burned last night. A total loss.

Freight, tobacco, lying here for Norris & Carey, also 300 pounds for the Indian agent.

Mrs. Col. Stewart and Jas. Levy arrived by stage. Mr. S. F. Lanoix, farmer, of Montreal, leaves for Edmonton by outgoing stage.

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SOME time ago the Sturgeon river settlers were promised \$80 from the North-West council funds to assist in the placing of a bridge on the Sturgeon river at the farm of Mr. D. B. Wilson. Circumstances arose which altered the determination of the people with regard to that bridge, and at a meeting held on Feb. 28th a committee consisting of Messrs. D. B. Wilson, J. H. Long and R. Kelly, was appointed to receive the grant, to be expended in the improvement of the new trail leading from Edmonton to the church, which was opened at great expense by the people of the settlement during the winter. As the road follows the township survey lines for its whole length and is straight, it is very necessary that it should be put in good order for travel as soon as possible, and besides any improvement made in it will never be thrown away by a change in the road.

VOTING on the Belmont school district came off on Saturday last, Feb. 28th, and resulted in a majority of 24 votes for the district. The total vote polled was forty, 32 for and 8 against, chiefly of parties in the north-western portion of the district. The day passed off very quietly.

Two weeks ago the prospects of a spring freshet were good, but the warm weather has reduced the depth of the snow so greatly as to do away with any danger that might have existed.

LOCAL.

SPRING weather.

SLIGHT rain last night.

HEAVY rain east of Battleford last Monday.

R. F. SHAW left for Calgary on Tuesday last.

Ice is being stored in large quantities this spring.

METHODIST revival meetings are well attended.

J. BROWN returned from Beaver lake on Friday.

No school on Friday, owing to the illness of the teacher.

J. LAMOURUX is canvassing for the N.W. Council election.

THOS. EDMUNDSON did not leave on Friday of last week, as reported.

H.B.C. Peace river mail packet arrived on Tuesday and left yesterday.

COLIN FRASER started three dog trains with goods for Slave lake this morning.

THE first of the series of Tuesd-y BULLETIN extras appeared on Tuesday afternoon last.

JOS. McDONALD's sleighs left for Red Deer, Wednesday, to bring in flour for the H. B.

N. ST. JEAN and J. B. Quesnelle, hotel keepers of St. Albert, have dissolved partnership.

THE sawmill at Red Deer is cutting lumber now, nearly as fast as it can be hauled away.

J. HANEY, Thos. Henderson, and Thos. Stewart left on Thursday for their mining location up the river.

Moose and small deer are numerous in the Beaver hills south of Ft. Saskatchewan and the Indians are making a good hunt.

AT St. Albert on Wednesday, March 25th, the feast of the Annunciation, sub-deacons V. Pineau and P. Lizee will be ordained priests.

ROBERT and J. H. Kelly, farmers, of Cut bank lake, have dissolved partnership, the latter removing to his farm north of the Sturgeon.

THE firm of John Sinclair & Co. has dissolved partnership, C. W. Sutter retiring. The business will be continued by the senior partner, Mr. Sinclair.

THOS. DUNLOR arrived from Calgary on Monday with freight for Sinclair & Co., Ross Bros. and Frank Oliver. He left again on Tuesday, taking a load of oats to Blind river for the stage company.

SEED wheat of first class quality is being offered freely at from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. The fact is becoming gradually developed that there was a great deal more good wheat in the country last season than most people imagined.

WORKING horses and stock generally have seldom been as fat in winter as they are now, although the cold has been severe. Accounted for by the good crop of oats last season. There is a pointer in this and it is towards stock instead of wheat raising.

THE plan of the survey of the Battle river, Selkirk or Duhamel settlement arrived by last mail. Forty-eight claims are surveyed, 24 on each side of the river. The claims have 20 chains, or a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, river frontage; each section being divided into four claims, the depth of the claims governed by the section lines in the rear.

THE voting on the erection of Sturgeon school district took place on Tuesday, March 3rd. Very little interest was taken, as there was no difference of opinion on the question. Only five votes were polled and these all for district. No objections were made at the recount, and the returns will be forwarded to Regina by next mail.

ON Friday forenoon J. C. Cameron was brought before Capt. Griesbach and W. Anderson, Indian agent, J. P. S., charged with having given one Daniel Dagnon (the informer) a half-breed who takes treaty, a drink of intoxicating liquor during the first or second week of November last. G. A. Watson for defence, Dagnon swore to the above statement. It was proven by the evidence of Mr. Cameron and his clerk, T. Lauder, that Mr. Cameron left Edmonton on the 10th of October last, and did not return until the 1st of December. The case was dismissed. Mr. Anderson reprimanded Dagnon for having perjured himself, and warned him against doing the same again. Dagnon was forthwith arrested and charged with being drunk and raising a disturbance about the 11th of December. He pleaded guilty and on being asked said he got the liquor from the interpreter, J. Calder. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor without the option of a fine.

TIMBER is being taken out for the new agency buildings at Battle river, on Bobtail's reserve, about a mile above the Methodist mission at which Mr. E. B. Glass is stationed. The buildings will comprise an agency, Indian office, storehouse, carpenter's shop, two stables and root house, and timber will also be taken out for a blacksmith shop.

J. YOUNMANS, mission teacher, arrived from Whitefish lake last evening. Road good. Weather mild and the hill sides bare. Heavy traffic past Whitefish lake to Lac la Biche this winter. Three grand weddings at Whitefish lake this winter. At that of Benjamin Sinclair, jr., to the daughter of chief Pe-a-sis, of Beaver lake, nearly 300 guests were present.

AN arrest on a charge of attempting to procure an abortion, was made on Thursday evening last. On Friday morning the prisoner was brought before Capt. Griesbach, in private, for preliminary examination and the charge read to him. He was then remanded for eight days without bail to allow the prosecution time to prepare evidence. The names of the parties will not be presented until the charges have assumed definite shape in the preliminary examination.

THE townships mentioned in a late issue of the BULLETIN as forming the North Saskatchewan river coal district were only the western part of the district. It commences at the west line of R. McKernan's claim and runs westward about 44 miles. It includes townships 50, 51 and the south half of 52, in range 25; townships 50 and 51 in ranges 26 and 27, and townships 50 and 51 in the fractional portion of range 28, all west of the 4th principal meridian. Also townships 50 and 51 in ranges 1, 2 and 3, and township 50 in range 4 west of the 5th principal meridian. It takes in the mouth of the Whitemud on the south side, and extends two townships beyond the mouth of the upper Whitemud.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership here-tofore existing between us, the undersigned, as General Merchants in Edmonton, Alberta territory, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Sinclair at Edmonton aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Sinclair by whom the same will be settled. Dated at Edmonton this 4th day of March, A.D. 1885. (Signed) JOHN SINCLAIR, C. W. SUTTER. Witness, C. F. STRANG.

In reference to the above, the undersigned solicits the same liberal patronage from the general public that they extended to the late firm, and would request all parties indebted to him to settle their accounts at once and save costs, as all unsettled accounts contracted previous to 1st March, remaining unsettled on 1st April next, will be placed in suit for collection.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

Edmonton, 4th March, 1885.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Sids Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. SEED POTATOES.—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Tinsmiths.

AUCTION SALE.—A Team of Horses and Harness, 1 new Wagon, 1 Watson Reaper, 1 Brantford Mower and Rake, 1 Plow, 1 Fanning Mill, 54 sacks Flour, 200 bushels Feed, 150 bushels oats, 30 bushels Potatoes, 17 Pigs, 1 set Bob-Sleighs, 1 Cradle, 1 set Carpenter's tools, 15 tons of hay and other articles too numerous to mention, on Monday, March 16th. Terms—Under \$15, cash; over that amount and up to \$100, approved joint notes at six months; over \$100, approved joint notes due Jan. 1st, 1886. Interest at ten per cent. FRANK PROVOST.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL Co'y, GROWERS OF Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada. Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty. WABA NURSERIES, Arnprior, Ont.

The most northern nursery in Canada.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 7, 1885.

It is hard to say by what process of reasoning government officials arrive at a conclusion. The tenders to supply spruce telegraph poles from Ft. Saskatchewan to Ft. Pitt at \$1.50 a piece were rejected because the price was too high. But with this refusal came the offer of \$1.50 apiece for poplar poles from Battleford to Pitt.

If Gordon had been able to hold Khartoum a few days longer Wolseley's troops would have arrived in time to assist him, the expedition would have been a success, and the Mahdi's power would have been broken. A little more haste at the start, or a few thousand pounds to hurry matters a little would have done the business, and saved millions of pounds and thousands of men's lives which must now be sacrificed.

The amount for mounted police support next year is to be some \$42,700 less than at present. It is not known as yet where the reduction is to be made, but certainly it should not be in the matter of the men's pay, which, being too small now, tends to increase instead of diminish the cost of the force. The pay is about one third of the whole cost. An increase in pay would increase the efficiency of the members of the force by offering a fair inducement to good men to remain in it and to good men to join it. If the efficiency of the individual members were increased a corresponding decrease in the numbers might be made, and the total expense so reduced without any loss in efficiency. Besides, if the present system of appointing inexperienced persons commissioned officers over the heads of experienced and better men were changed for promotion by merit, as in the British army, an inducement which does not now exist would be given to every officer and man in the force to excel in his duty, and could not but have a good effect.

A HOWL may be expected from the alleged Canadian national papers at the proposal to raise Canadian troops for British service in Soudan. Canada certainly has no direct interest in this war, and has no men to spare. But it has a very great indirect interest. It is to Britain's military prestige that Canada owes the peace which she has enjoyed for 70 years. It is to her interest that that prestige should be upheld though at some expense to herself; or more, that it should be increased by showing to the world that the British empire is a unit for offence or defence. In Britain's defeat Canada has nothing to gain and everything to lose. She should be willing to try to prevent loss to herself. Or supposing Canada desires to become independent. Independence can only be attained and maintained by war. It is well for her to test her mettle in a side conflict before entering upon one on her own account. Let us see whether our people are fighters or not—the men of 1812 are nearly all dead now—before we dare to set up for ourselves beside a nation that has always begrimed us our separate existence; a nation that knows no right but might, and that outnumbers us ten to one.

DR. RAE, the Arctic traveller, and at one time an officer of the Hudson's Bay company, is one of those who deny the practicability of the navigation of Hudson's straits for commercial purposes. Not long ago he lectured in London, England, on the great Northwest of Canada, and is reported to have given some interesting and highly satisfactory information as to the relations of the Hudson's Bay company towards the Indians. With regard to the alleged traffic in spirits with the Indians, he stated that in the interior not a drop of spirits had been admitted for the last forty or fifty years. The officers of the company voluntarily gave up the allowance of wine and brandy to which they were entitled for their own use, so that it might not be said by the Indians that they reserved for themselves what they were unwilling to give to them. As one of the officers of the company, Dr. Rae said that he did not think he would be speaking vainly if he declared that no greater instance of self-denial in the same direction was to be found in the world. It is too bad to spoil such a pretty and highly moral story, but if the experience in this part of the interior goes for anything, Dr. Rae's statement in general and particular is as devoid of truth as any statement could possibly be. If the Dr's opinions on Hudson's Bay navigation are as far out, that navigation is perfectly safe for 365 days in the year.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

The report of the department of the Interior for 1884, gives the amount of homestead entries for the year as 533,280 acres, and of pre-emptions as 864,060 acres, against 970,719 acres of homesteads in '83, and 659,120 acres of pre-emptions, a decrease of 437,487 acres in homesteads and of 295,000 in pre-emptions, while '83 shows a very large decrease from '82. The excuse for the decrease of '83 was the unfinished railroad and the colonization companies not having got into working order. Neither of these excuses hold good for the far greater actual and still greater proportionate decrease of '84. And what has the distinguished, the patriotic, the wily, the skilful manipulator of figures of the interior department to offer on this occasion? It may easily be guessed at. The old reason that has done duty on so many occasions and in so many circumstances, with which it is so ardently desired to choke truth and stop free discussion. It is not worth repeating except for the purpose of nailing a stupendous lie on the tongue of the deputy minister of the interior, of which he has delivered himself at the bidding of the honorable the minister of the interior for the purpose of excusing the North-West policy of the government of Canada, which has done and is doing this country the injury witnessed by their figures given above. This Canadian George Washington—or Ananias—says: "There is very little reason to doubt that this decrease is largely owing to the unfortunate utterances of agitators, whose motives are now so well understood that danger to the progress of the country need no longer be apprehended from that source. These persons took advantage of the partial failure of the crop of 1883, to thrust themselves to the front, and gave expression to views which were not entertained by those for whom they professed to speak, but which, nevertheless, worked much harm to the country."

The agitators alluded to are the members of the farmers' union of Manitoba, and the following is the utterance to which the deputy minister, no doubt, attributes such fearful results: "That the burdens laid upon the people of Manitoba are so great that agricultural operations cannot be made to yield a fair profit, that immigration before the removal of these burdens will benefit neither the province nor the immigrant, and that this convention cannot advise immigrants to settle in the province until full redress from the grievances complained of by the convention have been obtained." To which was added a clause endorsing the province as a field for immigration as soon as the grievances were removed.

The parties who passed this resolution were elected to meet in convention by the farmers of Manitoba. After being passed it was brought up for re-consideration and was re-affirmed, and was finally and unanimously endorsed by the farmers who had elected the delegates to the convention. Its truth was never seriously denied. The results of the agitation of which the resolution given was the climax, are lower railway freight rates, the breaking up of monopoly in wheat buying, the raising of the price of wheat in Manitoba over that in Dakota, the increase in the provincial grant from the federal treasury; and yet the deputy minister asks the public to believe that that which brought about these results caused the tremendous falling off in homestead and pre-emption entries for the past year. That is that the fact of Manitoba being made a better country for a farmer to make a living in kept farmers from coming to live there.

What harm the Manitoba agitation may have done has been more than repaid by the good already accomplished. The true cause of the falling off in homestead entries in the face of immensely increased railway facilities is to be found in the wilful blindness of those charged with the administration of North-West affairs to the grievances which called the farmers union into existence; and in the frantic attempts of the government and its hirelings to shield the former from merited blame, by declaring that the country, through a failure of crop, was the cause of the agitation, as against the repeated assertion of the agitators that the government, not the country, was what they found fault with. From the fact that the course of a govern-

ment may be altered by the stroke of a pen or a word, while the natural conditions of a country cannot be altered in any great degree, it is not difficult to decide whether a condemnation of the course of the government or of the climate of the country would have the worse effect on immigration. When this libel upon the country was shrieked from the platform, hurled from the press, asserted on the floor of the house of Commons, sent broadcast over the world, and now is embalmed in an official document representing the opinions of the government of the day, the wonder is not that the falling off was so great, but that any homesteads were taken at all in such a country as these sterling patriots have represented the North-West to be.

It should have struck even an imbecile deputy minister of the interior that if this agitation had so little real grounds, the agitators were of no importance themselves, and, besides, misrepresented public sentiment, there must be something rotten in the land system which could be so greatly affected by so small a force, and is a ten times stronger condemnation of the government policy than any of the "unfortunate utterances of agitators" which the deputy minister says—but knows better—have worked so "much harm to the country."

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON.

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

•Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

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NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENED!

And ready for inspection. Will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A

FINE ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY.

Please call and examine.

No trouble to show goods.

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BOOTS & SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

GROCERIES, &

DRY GOODS,

To which we specially invite inspection

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LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

REARED TO DO THE THING FINE—
VERY FINE—

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GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINES.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

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POLITICAL MEETING.

The political meeting called for last Saturday evening, in the Palace Hotel, Saskatchewan city, was well attended by the people of the vicinity, while the candidates for the North-West council showed up in strong force. The south side of the river was not very largely represented, as a meeting was being held on that side on the same evening to perfect arrangements for the forthcoming Presbyterian church concert. F. Lamoureux was elected chairman and A. Lamoureux secretary.

F. Oliver being called upon, said that having received the confidence of a majority of the electors of the district at the former election, he felt that it was only just to them to give them the opportunity of pronouncing upon the course that he had pursued in the office to which they had elected him, by offering himself once more as a candidate, that they might condemn him if they thought he deserved it, or renew their confidence if he was worthy of it. It would be cowardly on his part to shrink from the test of an election contest even though the result might be adverse to himself, and would be a betrayal of the confidence that had been reposed in him. During the term which he had held the seat he had taken an active part in the framing and advancement of measures which he thought were for the public welfare. He desired to have the privilege—for he would consider it a privilege as well as a duty—of assisting in the perfection of such good measures as had been passed and advancing further towards completion others which had only been introduced. He had no desire to apologize for his actions in the council and hoped that his future course would be judged by what his past had been. He had been accused of not using sufficient policy. He knew of only one way of accomplishing the ends he desired to gain. That was to fearlessly bring forward the desired measures as opportunity offered and advocate them vigorously and intelligently until success was attained. Other men might work better by other means, he could not. To advocate measures because they were right, to bring forward arguments proving them to be right, to stand on the question of right was, he believed, the true way to obtain what was right, and no other way could be as successful. When offering himself for election before he had promised to do his best to promote the passage of municipal and school laws and to secure a fair division of the money at the disposal of the council for this district. If elected again he would give particular attention to the same matters. Would assist in the amendment where advisable of those two most important ordinances, and would insist upon a fair division of the public funds. He thought the main point that should receive the attention of the next council was an increase of the amount of those funds. He was not in favor of securing that increase by levying petty and vexatious license taxes upon various industries, but would prefer to take a firm stand in demanding from the federal treasury that share of the public money to which the territories were entitled in the same proportion as the provinces. That amount would be sufficient to carry on the government of the territories in a creditable manner, and not as at present. Another important point was as to who should constitute the government of the North-West, whether the people of the North-West should be governed by their own representatives or not. He considered that they were as much entitled to self-government as the people of any other part of Canada. They should elect a man who could be depended upon to vote right. The representatives of the people had a majority in the council, but only a majority of one; yet this was sufficient to carry any measure or resolution that they might decide upon. If the majority of the council and the whole of the popular representatives made reasonable demands in any particulars, no doubt their demands would be granted, but if the majority did not make the demands they certainly would not be granted for a long time, if ever. If Edmonton should fail to elect a member solid on these points, which every person in the room would agree with him in regard to, they could not be carried for an indefinite period. The effect of not taking a decided stand on the financial question could be seen in the case of Manitoba, which, if justice had been done her by the last arrangement, has been suffering injustice for fourteen years. We should take care to avoid the mistakes of Manitoba. Two reasons existed for making a special effort to secure better financial arrangements from the federal government. It had been suggested by the lieutenant-governor—and very properly—that it was necessary for the territories to make the best possible display at the Colonial and Indian exhibition of 1886. If the necessary funds were taken as suggested by the lieutenant-governor from the territorial funds, there would be nothing left for any of the many other purposes for which money was so urgently required. It was necessary that the territories should take part in the exhibition, and it was not less necessary that public improvements should

be continued, not in the present small, but on a larger scale. To increase the funds was the only way to meet the difficulty and the only way to increase them was by securing our just proportion of the federal funds. The large number of districts that were being organized under the school ordinance would increase the work in the government offices in Regina to such an extent as to make an additional clerk necessary. There were other expenses connected with the efficient working of the ordinance besides the aid to teachers salaries sufficient to eat up the present paltry territorial revenue. That revenue must be increased forthwith or the government of the territories could not be carried on as it should be, either as to good government or development. The speaker concluded by explaining his reasons for resigning from the council before the expiration of his term, which were that the new election might be brought on at a convenient season for the farming community, and said it was a condition that the arrangements made by himself as to the disposal of the funds now lying to the credit of the district should be carried out.

M. McCauley was called on, and complained of illness, which prevented him from speaking freely. He had concluded to offer himself as a candidate in response to the request of a large number of the electors of the district. Those present had known him for a number of years. He had come amongst them poor and had prospered. He thought the fact that a man was able to attend successfully to his own business was fair ground for supposing that he could also attend to that of the public with reasonable success. He thought Mr. Oliver had not received as large an amount of the public funds for this district as he should have, and should not have taken upon himself the disposal of those funds without consulting the people in the matter. He could not see why it was so necessary to make the council wholly elective just now. It was provided that when twenty-one members were elected the appointed members should cease to sit. This he considered satisfactory. He thought the powers of the council should be increased and would support a memorial to the federal government asking for that increase. He objected to the hay tax that was proposed to be levied here by the federal government. He thought such a tax an injustice and would work to have a memorial passed by the council asking for its removal. He would also support the introduction of the Torrens system of land transfer into the North-West. This has proved a great benefit wherever introduced so far, and now was the time to adopt it in the territories. If elected he would do all in his power for the benefit of his constituents. He concluded by thanking the audience for the hearing they had given him.

L. Gurneau was called upon and said that he offered himself as a candidate at the request of a large number of the electors, and would, if elected, do his best for the interests of the district. Of course he would strongly support the granting of their rights to the half-breeds of the North-West. Those rights had been promised and should be granted on the same terms as in the case of Manitoba. He objected to the fence law supported by Mr. Oliver, especially the clause allowing a natural boundary to be considered a lawful fence in any case. He thought this was a provision calculated to provoke quarrels between neighbors and should not be contained in the law. If Mr. Oliver had looked after the interests of his constituents properly it would not have been passed. He again pledged himself to work for the best interests of his constituents if elected, and concluded by thanking the audience for the hearing they had given him.

D. Maloney was called upon and said that, judging from the number of Edmonton candidates present, according to population there should be at least two or more from Ft. Saskatchewan and St. Albert. As he was the only one from St. Albert he thought he was fairly entitled to take up a portion of the time of the meeting. He had come forward at the request of a number of the residents of the different parts of the district and would work for the interests of the district as a whole. He did not think that the former member's conduct in the council had been such as was likely to benefit the district. He thought it had tended in some measure to prevent the district receiving that consideration at the hands of the government that it otherwise would have received in the matter of contracts for supplies. He could not see the great necessity of demanding provincial powers and organization for the North-West government at present. The North-West act provided that when 21 members were elected a legislative assembly would be formed in which only elected members would sit, when, no doubt, the powers possessed by legislative assemblies in the provinces would be acquired, and very likely the country would be better governed than at present. He did not think the hay tax was likely to be enforced in this part of the country so as to be an injury to it. He would support an alteration in the prohibitory law allowing the people of the different districts of the

territories to admit liquor by popular vote, as with the Scott act. Mr. Oliver had claimed credit for supporting the municipal and school ordinances, and had claimed to be the father of the latter. He objected to portions of the municipal ordinance, and thought they were not suited to the requirements of the country, especially the section providing that taxes must be levied by distress and sale within fourteen days from the giving of the notice, and that any property on the land could be seized. The time allowed was too short and the other provision would lead to injustice. Mr. Oliver was not the author of the present school ordinance. The bill presented by Mr. Oliver in the session of 1888 was unsatisfactory, and if in force now would be unsatisfactory. Copies had been received here, and when Judge Roleau arrived last spring a meeting was held at St. Albert to consult upon it, at which he (the speaker) was present. It was rejected by that meeting in favor of the school law of Manitoba, which had proven most satisfactory to all classes in that province, and upon which the present ordinance was modelled by Judge Roleau. He thanked the audience for the attention paid him and resumed his seat.

J. Lamoureux was called upon but refused to speak.

G. A. Simpson said he was not a candidate and had come to listen, not to speak. He held the same opinions now as when he had spoken before at a meeting there. He hoped that the people would all exercise their judgments and vote for the man they thought best fitted to occupy the position. He was opposed to Mr. Oliver because he did not approve of his conduct in the council. It had been an injury to the district. He believed that more flies could be caught with molasses than vinegar. He could not see how the appointed members of the council could be dispensed with at the present time. The territories were yet too weak in numbers and education to do without the legal ability of these men in the framing of ordinances. It was not for such a man as Mr. Oliver to object to men of such ability and such large interest in the country sitting in the council. It was necessary for the council to act unitedly. Mr. Oliver was the worst man that could be sent, for on one or more occasions he had voted alone against the rest of the council.

Thos. Henderson said that as Mr. McCauley was somewhat unwell, and therefore unable to speak fully for himself he would say a few words in his behalf. They all were well acquainted with him and knew him to be a sharp business man, well capable of looking after the public interest. He occupied several responsible public positions in Edmonton, such as president of the agricultural society, school trustee and president of the literary society, which he filled creditably, as no doubt he would the seat in the North-West council. It was necessary for the council to act unitedly. Mr. Oliver was the worst man that could be sent, for on one or more occasions he had voted alone against the rest of the council.

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Mr. Oliver was called upon again and said

he had no wish to unduly occupy the time of

the meeting by speaking oftener than he was

entitled to, but as all the other candidates,

and his friend Mr. Simpson, had devoted a

great part of their attention to him, he,

perhaps, had a right to reply. His difficulty

was that what assertions had been made were

of so general a nature as scarcely to admit of

reply or be worthy of one. When definite as-

sertions or charges were made he would be

happy to reply to them, as he felt able to

justify every portion of his public course.

He might explain in regard to his share in

the school ordinance that he had not claimed

to be father of the present bill. He had said

that the committee were responsible for the

ordinance, but that he claimed credit as having

succeeded in getting a school bill passed

at all. As to the present bill, it had passed

through the special committee, through com-

mittee of the whole council and its first and

second reading in his hand writing, or in

clippings from the former ordinance, with the

exception of the clauses relating to the for-

mation of a board of education, which were

simply clipped from the Manitoba act by

Judge Roleau and tacked in. Inasmuch as

the provisions of those clauses directly con-

tradicted the provisions of the rest of the

ordinance, it could easily be seen that both

parts were not the work of the one man.

The ordinance was not copied from the Mani-

to-benefit the district. He had come forward

at the request of a number of the residents

of the different parts of the district and

would work for the interests of the district

as a whole. He did not think that the former

member's conduct in the council had been

such as was likely to benefit the district.

He thought it had tended in some measure to

prevent the district receiving that considera-

tion at the hands of the government that it

otherwise would have received in the matter

of contracts for supplies. He could not see

the great necessity of demanding provincial

powers and organization for the North-West

government at present. The North-West

act provided that when 21 members were

elected a legislative assembly would be formed

in which only elected members would sit,

when, no doubt, the powers possessed by

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within fourteen days from the giving of the

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ing in favor of the school law of Manitoba,

which had proven most satisfactory to all

classes in that province, and upon which the

present ordinance was modelled by Judge

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attention paid him and resumed his seat.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The school house was nearly filled at the meeting of the literary society on Thursday evening. A motion to reduce the admission fee from \$1 to 50 cents was carried. Several new members were elected. The subject of the next debate is: "Resolved that married is more conducive to happiness than single life." Messrs. M. McCauley and A. Dawson were appointed captains of the affirmative and negative respectively. Douglas Petrie recited Bingen on the Rhine and Thos. Henderson read The Midnight Mystery. The subject of debate was: "Resolved that a railroad from a point on the C.P.R. east of Regina would be more beneficial to Edmonton than a branch from Calgary."

D. Ross, affirmative, held that the distance from our market and source of supply in the east would be too great by way of Calgary. With a direct route to Winnipeg we could compete with the southern country in supplying coal, of which we had inexhaustible quantities. A railroad to the eastward to connect with the proposed North-West Central at the Elbow of the Saskatchewan if continued north-eastward, as it doubtless would be, by way of Prince Albert to connect with the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay road would give us the advantage of a Hudson's Bay outlet. An eastern railroad would enable us to compete in the shipment of lumber and to get rid of our grain, cattle and pork.

Thos. Henderson, negative, substitute for Rev. Mr. Baird, said that a railroad to Calgary would be the shortest to build to gain outside communication and the shortest as a rule was the best. There was a better country between Edmonton and Calgary for settlement than to the eastward and the road would be easier of construction. Such a line would open the trade of British Columbia to us and give us tea and sugar cheaper. It would also give connection with the Red Deer country where coal oil abounds and enable it to be shipped to advantage.

W. Stiff, affirmative, thought the former speaker had belittled Edmonton by taking for granted that it would be only reached by a branch line. He expected to see it a place of importance on a main line from the east going through the Yellowhead pass, which was the best route. We expected the east to purchase our produce and a road to the east would open up an excellent country.

Dr. Munro, negative, was absent without a substitute.

R. Secord, affirmative, objected to Mr. Henderson's statement that the road to Calgary would be the shortest and would open up the better country. The contrary was the case.

Rev. J. H. Howard, negative, substitute for C. W. Sutter, said it was held, wrongly, by the affirmative that the east was our only market, and that it was best to be on a main line. The line to Calgary would be the best and cheapest. By it we would be able to get goods cheaper from China and Japan than by the other route. There would be no transhipment. With such a line Edmonton might be the capital of the North-West, and would not be bound to purchase in the east. Raw material could be brought here from the west, manufactured by the aid of our abundant coal, and the product shipped east. With a road to Cal we could sell coal cheaper there than competing mines.

Mr. Ross, in reply, said that importation was the ruin of a country. Until we could export we could have no prosperity. A railway to the Hudson's Bay and the most direct route to Winnipeg was the proper route. In conclusion he sang Wait for the railroad.

The meeting decided for the affirmative.

The Calgary Herald thinks that incorporation does not pay.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, March 6th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	44	19
Sunday,	49	30
Monday,	51	32
Tuesday,	38	22
Wednesday,	39	14
Thursday,	32	17
Friday,	44	16
Barometer falling,	27.750	

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the undermentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,	Agency.
H. Martineau,	Manitoba house.
L. W. Herchmer,	Birtle.
A. McDonald,	Indian Head.
J. A. Macrae,	Carlton.
J. M. Rae,	Battleford.
T. T. Quinn,	Fort Pitt.
W. Anderson,	Edmonton.
M. Begg,	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. Pocklington,	Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Dy. Supt. General of
Indian Affairs.
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pec, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pins, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

MCINTYRE & DAVISON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT, Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 in township 54, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30 and 31, and those portions of sections 3, 4, 11, 14, and 23 west of the North Saskatchewan river in township 54, range 23 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MARCH, 1885, at the house of F. Payerie, on the south west quarter of section 5 township 54, range 23. Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)
F. PROVOST,
Returning Officer.
H. VIZINA,
J. BOURKE,
School Committee.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.C. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high, we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability; without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
H. C. WILSON.

CAREFULLY SELECTED

SEEDS.

If you want good Reliable Garden, Farm or Flower seeds, send to

ROBERT EVANS & CO.,

Seed Merchants and Growers,
Hamilton, Ont.

Catalogue free on application.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.
Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. E. KEITH & CO.,
422, Main street,
Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.